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CLAIMS

- 1. Grain obtained from a rice plant, comprising starch, wherein the proportion of amylose in the starch of the grain is at least 40%.
- 5 2. The grain of claim 1, comprising two or more genetic variations, wherein one genetic variation is selected from the group consisting of
 - a) a mutation of an SBEIIa gene which inhibits SBEIIa expression and/or activity, and
 - b) an introduced nucleic acid which inhibits SBEIIa expression and/or activity, and

and wherein a second genetic variation is selected from the group consisting of

- c) a mutation of an SBEIIb gene which inhibits SBEIIb expression and/or activity, and
- d) an introduced nucleic acid which inhibits SBEIIb expression and/or activity.

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- 3. The grain of claim 1 or 2, comprising reduced levels of SBEIIa and SBEIIb proteins and/or activities.
- 4. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the proportion of amylose in the starch of the grain is at least 50%.
 - 5. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 4 which comprises a transgene.
- 6. The grain of claim 5, wherein the transgene encodes an antisense, co-suppression, ribozyme or duplex RNA molecule.
 - 7. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 4 which is non-transgenic.
- 8. The grain of any one of claims 2 to 7, further comprising a reduced level of SBEI protein and/or activity.
 - 9. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising an altered level of a protein and/or enzyme activity selected from the group consisting of ADP glucose pyrophosphorylase, GBSS, SSI, SSII, SSIII, a debranching enzyme of an isoamylase type and a debranching enzyme of a pullulanase type.

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- 10. The grain of claim 9, comprising an altered level of GBSS protein and/or enzyme activity.
- 11. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 10 which is non-shrunken.

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12. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 11 which is brown rice having an average weight of at least about 25 mg.

- 13. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 12 wherein at least 50% of starch granules within the grain appear non-birefringent when observed under polarized light.
 - 14. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 13 which has a starch content that is at least 90% of the starch content of equivalent, but unaltered, grain.
- 15. The grain of any one of claims 2 to 14, comprising a null mutation of the SBEIIa or SBEIIb gene.
 - 16. The grain of any one of claims 1 to 15 which is of an Indica variety or which comprises a Wx^a allele.
 - 17. A rice plant capable of producing the grain according to any one of claims 1 to 16.
 - 18. Starch granules extracted from the grain according to any one of claims 1 to 16.
- 25 19. Starch extracted from the grain according to any one of claims 1 to 16.
 - 20. A product comprising flour or starch produced from the grain according to any one of claims 1 to 16.
- 30 21. The product of claim 20 wherein the flour or starch is blended with flour or starch from another source.
 - 22. The product of claim 20 which is a non-food product.
- 35 23. A composition comprising the starch of claim 19 and another food ingredient or water.

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- 24. A method of producing a rice plant capable of producing grain, the grain having starch comprising at least 40% amylose, comprising the steps of
 - a) introducing a genetic variation into a parent rice plant or seed; and
 - b) identifying a progeny plant of the parent rice plant or seed, wherein the starch of grain of the progeny plant comprises at least 40% amylose.
- 25. The method of claim 24 wherein the progeny rice plant comprises two or more genetic variations, wherein one genetic variation is selected from the group consisting of
 - e) a mutation of an SBEIIa gene which inhibits SBEIIa expression and/or activity, and
 - f) an introduced nucleic acid which inhibits SBEIIa expression and/or activity, and

and wherein a second genetic variation is selected from the group consisting of

- g) a mutation of an SBEIIb gene which inhibits SBEIIb expression and/or activity, and
- h) an introduced nucleic acid which inhibits SBEIIb expression and/or activity.
- 26. The method of claim 24 or 25 wherein the genetic variation leads to a reduction of the levels of SBEIIa and SBEIIb proteins and/or activities in the endosperm of the rice plant.
 - 27. The method of any one of claims 24 to 27 wherein the step of introducing the genetic variation comprises introducing an exogenous nucleic acid.
 - 28. The method of claim 27 wherein the exogenous nucleic acid is introduced into a rice cell which is then regenerated into a rice plant.
- 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the exogenous nucleic acid encodes an inhibitor of SBEIIa and/or SBEIIb expression and/or activity.
 - 30. The method of claim 29 wherein the inhibitor is an antisense, co-suppression, ribozyme or duplex RNA molecule.
- 35. The method of claim 24 or 25 wherein the step of introducing the genetic variation comprises mutagenesis of the parent rice plant or seed with a chemical agent or radiation.

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- 32. The method of any one of claims 25 to 31, wherein the progeny rice plant comprises a null mutation in SBEIIa and/or SBEIIb.
- 5 33. The method of any one of claims 25 to 32 which further comprises the step of introducing a genetic variation which leads to a reduction in the level of SBEI protein and/or activity.
- 34. The method of claim 24 or 25 wherein the progeny plant is identified on the basis of the amylose level in the grain starch or on a reduction in the levels of SBEIIa and/or SBEIIb proteins and/or activities in the endosperm of the progeny plant.
 - 35. The method of any one of claims 24 to 34 which further comprises the introduction of a Wx^a allele into the rice plant.
 - 36. The method of claim 35 wherein the Wx^a allele is introduced by crossing.
 - 37. A method of producing a rice plant having a reduced level of both SBEIIa and SBEIIb proteins and/or enzyme activities in the endosperm which comprises:
- a) mutagenising seed having a reduced level of SBEIIa protein and/or enzyme activity; or
 - b) mutagenising seed having a reduced level of SBEIIb protein and/or enzyme activity; or
 - c) crossing a plant having a reduced level of SBEIIa protein and/or enzyme activity with a plant having a reduced level of SBEIIb protein and/or enzyme activity; and
 - d) identifying a rice plant having reduced activity of both SBEIIa and SBEIIb proteins and/or enzyme activities in the endosperm.
- 38. The method of claim 37 wherein the step of identifying the rice plant comprises screening a population of rice plants with a molecular marker that is linked to the SBEIIa gene or SBEIIb gene of rice, and identifying the plant on the basis of the presence or absence of a signal from the screening with the linked molecular marker.
- 35. The method of claim 37 wherein the step of identifying the rice plant comprises the step of screening seed from a population of rice plants with an antibody that binds the

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SBEIIa protein or SBEIIb protein of rice, and identifying the plant on the basis of the presence or absence of antibody binding.

- 40. A method of producing altered rice starch comprising the step of extracting starch from the grain according to any one of claims 1 to 16.
 - 41. Use of two or more exogenous nucleic acid molecules, at least one of which encodes an inhibitor of rice *SBEIIa* expression and/or activity and at least another of which encodes an inhibitor of rice *SBEIIb* expression and/or activity, to produce a rice plant which has reduced levels of SBEIIa and SBEIIb proteins and/or activities.
 - 42. The use of claim 41 wherein the inhibitors are selected from the group consisting of antisense molecules, co-supression molecules, ribozymes, duplex RNA molecules and any combination of these.
 - 43. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which encodes an inhibitor of rice SBEIIa and an inhibitor of rice SBEIIb, which may be the same or different.
 - 44. A vector which comprises the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 43.
 - 45. A cell which comprises the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 43.
 - 46. The cell of claim 45 which is a rice cell.

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25 47. A transgenic rice plant comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 43.